



- b) the said device senses a shift of st segment below the baseline which triggers a green alarm between 0-1 millimeters or 0-100 microvolts yellow alarm between 1-2 millimeters or 100-200 microvolts and red alarm between 2 millimeters or 200 microvolts or over
- c) the said device senses the said shift of the said st segment above the said baseline which triggers a said green alarm between 0-1 millimeters or 0-100 microvolts said yellow alarm between 1-2 millimeters or 100-200 microvolts and said red alarm between 2 millimeters or 200 microvolts or over
- Al d) the shift of the said st segment can range negative from 0 to 1 millimeters or 0 to 100 microvolts to be considered as said low risk green light said shift of said st segment from 1 to 2 millimeters negative or 100 to 200 microvolts to be considered as said medium risk yellow light and said negative st segment shift from 2 millimeters and over or 200 microvolts or over to be considered as said high risk red light for said acute myocardial infarction of the subendocardial type
- e) the shift of the said st segment can range positive from 0 to 1 millimeters or 0 to 100 microvolts to be considered as said low risk green light said shift st segment from 1 to 2 millimeters positive or 100 to 200 microvolts to be considered as said medium risk yellow light and said positive st segment shift from 2 millimeters and over or 200 microvolts or over to be considered as said high risk red light for said acute myocardial infarction of the subepicardial type
- f) by means of the analog to digital converter a microcontroller reads the said electrocardiographic

data in real time and after processing the said information triggers the appropriate said low risk green light for said acute myocardial infarction said medium risk yellow light for said acute myocardial infarction or said high risk red light for said acute myocardial infarction

4/2. a method for said diagnosis of said acute myocardial infarction measuring a said positive or negative said st segment baseline shift starting at the j point that makes part of the said electrocardiographic waveform

A1 a) detecting either said positive or negative shift of the said st segment extracting the baseline and sensing the said j point as the point where the said st segment starts

b) the said j point as the start for the said st segment to be measured in real time either said positive or negative

c) a method for a said patient with said chest pain to be motivated to seek medical advice as soon as possible when there is no definite said diagnosis for said chest pain by means of warnings when the said color and audible alarm are displayed as green and the j point of the st segment is between 0-1 millimeters or 100-200 microvolts either positive or negative for subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia there is low risk of ischemic activity when the said color and audible alarm are displayed as yellow and the said j point of the st segment is between 1-2 millimeters or

100 to 200 microvolts either positive or negative for subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia there is medium risk when the said color and audible alarm are displayed as red color and the said j point of the st segment is 2 millimeters or over or 200 microvolts or over either positive or negative for subepicardial or subendocardial ischemia pathology is conclusive and there is high risk of said acute myocardial infarction

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- d) a method for making the said patient with said chest pain with said ischemic activity with said acute myocardial infarction seek immediate medical treatment for thrombolysis or any other currently available method influenced by an early said diagnosis
- e) a method for modifying the said patient's attitude toward said chest pain by means of a said device to be used by the said patient himself for the purpose of reducing the high world-wide mortality by said acute myocardial infarction of said ischemic activity